



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SAMUEL KNEELAND:

DR. SAMUEL KNEELAND was born in Boston, August 1st, 1821. He was a thoughtful boy, early developed a taste for reading and study, and entered the Boston Latin School in 1831.

A classmate for five years at the Latin School, and afterwards at Harvard College, says:—

“My acquaintance with Kneeland dates from August 31, 1831. On the morning of that day we met in front of the old Latin School-house in School Street. Here a friendship sprang up between us which lasted till the day of his death.

“At school he was industrious and studious, stood well with his teachers, took a high rank in his class, and at the end of the five years’ course was awarded a Franklin medal. He left the Latin School a fine classical scholar, but says himself that he knew next to nothing of mathematics. He was, however, admitted to college without conditions even in mathematics, and sustained a creditable rank in that study. Without being especially popular, he kept up friendly relations with all of the class. He was an inveterate reader of miscellaneous books, but did not allow this habit to interfere with his studies. He took a respectable rank at graduation, and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.”

Another classmate says: “Kneeland and I were excellent friends all through our college course, without a break; and yet it was hard to get at his inner life on account of a certain reserve which kept even near friends somewhat at a distance. He had no liking for mathematics, but developed an interest in and fondness for natural history and the practical sciences.”

Still another classmate says:—

“My recollections of Dr. Kneeland are very agreeable. I recall him as one eminently self-poised, one who had come to feel

‘My mind to me a kingdom is.’

Hence he was restrained from mingling in any boisterous carousals, and kept also from courting the companionships of his classmates. We could have pardoned his being a little more demonstrative, or his taking a little more pains to hunt us up. When, however, we were thrown into company with him, I, for one, can testify to his inspiring by his pure life and manly bearing, and by his genial greeting, a hearty respect.

“It was always a pleasure to meet him. He was one of the few

persons who have a decidedly handsomer and more impressive aspect at sixty than at twenty. As I met him in recent years, I never thought, 'How I wish I could make you young again!' He had matured without losing the vivacity or the energy of youth. Indeed, from his love of nature and his researches into things of lofty import there had come a charm and an elevation into his face which led me to rejoice that there was such a classmate so near at hand, and caused me to deplore his sudden death."

I have given these extracts from the letters so kindly furnished me because they show us Dr. Kneeland during his early manhood, and foreshadow so plainly what those who knew him well in his later years found him to be. After graduating from Harvard College, in 1840, he studied medicine under Doctors D. H. Storer, O. W. Holmes, Jacob Bigelow, and Edward Reynolds, and at the Medical School, then situated in Mason Street, from which he graduated in 1843. From 1843 to 1845 he studied medicine and surgery in Paris. Returning home after fourteen years of continuous study since his entrance into the Latin School, we may suppose him particularly well prepared to enter upon the practice of his profession, which he continued in Boston till failing health in the early part of 1848 led him to make a voyage to Brazil. After an absence of about six months, he returned in good health, was married, and resumed the practice of his profession. But a love of the study of natural history and a desire to travel led him to relinquish the practice of his profession. He soon found congenial employment as the Secretary of the Boston Society of Natural History, a post which he filled with dignity and ability for five years. In 1856 he went to Portage Lake, the copper district of Lake Superior, as physician and surgeon to several copper mining companies, where he remained one year. On his return he accepted the position of contributor to Appleton's New American Cyclopædia, then in course of publication. The medical and zoological articles were assigned to him, of which he prepared over one thousand, beginning with Volume III.

For two years he served as Secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He took an active part in those measures which finally led to the grant by the State of the land on which the buildings of the Society of Natural History and Institute of Technology now stand.

In 1861 he entered the service of the United States government as surgeon, and served until February, 1866, when he was mustered out with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers.

In August, 1866, he was chosen Secretary of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and here my personal acquaintance with Dr. Kneeland begins. From this time till his resignation, December 31, 1878, twelve years, our official and personal relations were constant and intimate. He was the secretary of the Faculty and of the Society of Arts, as well as of the Corporation, and also for some years the Professor of Zoölogy and Physiology. He performed the duties of these various positions with ability and with signal fidelity.

But few ever really knew Dr. Kneeland. Outside of his immediate family he had but few intimate friends who were permitted to see and know his inner self. His manner was cold, and to casual acquaintance seemed somewhat forbidding, if not morose. He had little or no desire or power to conciliate, and to those who were indifferent to him, or as he thought disliked him, he was literally a sealed book. But for those who had gained his entire confidence, and with whom he was in full sympathy, no man was ever more transparent. He had a large and loving heart, and when he gave his friendship it was in full measure. He hated deceit and all forms of indirection, and would never countenance such practice either in word or manner. But he had a large power of self-control, seldom lost or even exhibited temper, and usually when he could not speak favorably and kindly was absolutely silent.

He was not in the usual sense a popular man, but at the Institute teachers and students alike soon became accustomed to his manner, and held him in high regard. The qualities of his character which most deeply impressed me were strength, depth, and purity, and during the more than twenty years of my intimate acquaintance with him he lived a life of almost Spartan simplicity. His long vacations at the Institute, and the period between his resignation, at the end of 1878, and his death, on September 28, 1888, were spent in travel and literary work, but the results in books, miscellaneous papers, and in Lowell Institute lectures, it is not needful here to enumerate.

In the latter part of March, 1888, he sailed from New York for Hamburg, on what proved to be his last voyage across the Atlantic, to meet a friend who was on his way home from the Philippine Islands, and also to visit old friends, residents of that city. He had also the pleasure during the summer of visiting several of the most interesting cities and places in Germany, accompanied by his daughter and her husband, to whom he bade a last good-by at Cologne.

He died very suddenly at Hamburg on the morning of September 28, 1888. The previous evening he spent with his friends, expecting to

leave the next day for London, where he intended to remain a few days, and then go on to Liverpool, where his passage for the homeward voyage had already been engaged.

Soon after an early breakfast taken in his room, he was heard to fall, and was found with his overcoat on prepared to go out. By his side lay a letter addressed to his son-in-law, evidently just written, and stamped but not sealed, which he was on the point of mailing. It was written in excellent spirits, detailing his preparations for the homeward voyage, and the pleasure he should experience in again seeing his daughter and her family. Such a termination of his life had been anticipated for some years by Dr. Kneeland. He knew and had informed some intimate friends of a chronic trouble of the heart, which would in all probability suddenly end his days.

His remains were tenderly cared for by his friends, and laid by loving hands in the cemetery at Ohlsdorf, near Hamburg. They have also placed over his grave, for themselves and for his family and friends on this side of the Atlantic, a monumental stone in affectionate remembrance.

ASSOCIATE FELLOWS.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS PORTER BARNARD.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS PORTER BARNARD was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, on May 5, 1809. He died in New York on April 27, 1889. He was descended on his father's side from Francis Barnard of Coventry, Warwickshire, England; and on his mother's side from John Porter of Warwickshire, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1628. In 1886 he furnished to a magazine an interesting article on "How I was educated." After receiving some elementary instruction from his mother, he was sent, with a sister two years older, to the village school in Sheffield. At six years of age, he had read from Shakespeare, Cowper, Burns, Addison, etc., and began the study of Latin. When nine years old, he lived for a time at Saratoga Springs with his grandfather, General B. P. Porter, afterwards Secretary of War under John Quincy Adams. At his leisure, he learned the art of printing so effectually that he might have supported himself by it had circumstances compelled him. From Saratoga Springs he went to Stockbridge, Mass., and became interested in scientific studies. He entered Yale College in 1824, and graduated honorably in 1828.